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# MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | M. Joe Miller, Chairman | J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-107 | MARCH 15, 1952

## Less Than Usual Decline In February Employment

Total employment in Montana industries declined very slightly from January 15 to February 15, according to estimates compiled by the Commission in co-operation with the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The decrease amounted to a mere 500 workers, which is 0.3 percent of the 143,200 workers reported in January. This total is exclusive of agricultural employment.

### Favorable Weather a Factor

Favorable weather conditions during most of February permitted a mild resumption of some construction activities, and tempered the extent of decline in other outdoor work which usually characterizes the midwinter month. A year ago the February figure was 1,700 below that of its preceding month, but two years ago the difference was 1,000, and three years ago it was 1,600; this year it was but 300.

### Construction Reflects 300 Gain

By industry groups the decline this year was 200 in wholesale and retail trade, 200 in service industries, 100 each in manufacturing, transportation and utilities, and government, partially offset by a fair-weather gain of 300 in contract construction. These shifts in number employed are seasonal in character and normally are followed by an upturn in total employment during March and through succeeding months. Logging operations are an exception in that they usually encounter spring layoffs on account of soft roads and melting snow, while coal mining comes to its seasonal slump as domestic fuel consumption dwindles with warmer weather.

### Total 300 Below Year Ago

Comparison of February figures with those of February, 1951, reveals a lag of about 300 this year. This swing in industrial groups is indicative of cyclical, rather than seasonal, trends. Manufacturing of durable goods employed 1,000 fewer persons than a year ago, 500 of the loss being in lumber and timber, 200 in primary metals, and 300 in stone and clay products. Manufacture of non-durable goods, on the other hand, showed a gain of 200 over the year ago figure, 100 in food processing and 100 in printing and publishing.

### Transportation and Trade Increase

Decline of 300 from a year ago is shown in the crucial field of metal mining, with coal mining and petroleum production holding steady. Contract construction is employing fewer workers this year than last, largely due to the curtailment of residence and commercial building activities. Net gain of 500 in transportation and utilities, 300 in wholesale and retail trade, 200 in finance, and 300 in government is disclosed.

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## SHRINKAGE IN NUMBER OF JOB APPLICANTS GIVES HINT OF SUMMER LABOR SHORTAGE

Labor supply in Montana at the close of February, as reflected in number of jobseekers at offices of the employment service, was nearly 20 percent less than a year ago, and 45 percent below that of 1950. There were 10,389 jobseekers this year, 12,336 in late February of 1951, and 18,852 in 1950. The number of women applicants included in those figures is 2,245 for 1952; 2,935 in 1951, and 3,665 in 1950.

### Seasonal Unemployment Starts Annual Decline

Seasonal influences operate to swell the unemployment group to its maximum point during January and February each year Approximately 80 percent of the present unemployment is attributable to seasonal industries and enterprises. The month of March normally turns the scales slowly back toward re-employment, a movement which is already apparent in Montana's labor markets. Staffing of seasonal labor demands is largely dependent upon the reserve labor pool represented by the present jobseekers.

### Supply Less Than Recent Years

Shrinkage of that pool from its dimensions of a year ago, and still more so with respect to two years ago, presents the question of adequacy of labor supply currently in sight to meet the demands of the busy season ahead. During the summer seasons of the past two years the labor reserve became depleted almost to the vanishing point, especially during 1951, giving strength to the presumption that labor shortages in some occupations and for some industries will develop as mid-summer demand reaches deep into the barrel.

### Potential Demand Looks Strong

Expected seasonal demand for skilled labor on construction of dams, essential buildings, highways, bridges, and facilities, coupled with the usual demand from railroad, lumber, forestry, commerce, and agricultural industries, is no less than it was during recent spring periods. A slight decrease may be expected in the demand for workers in construction of private residences, but this in turn is offset by an accelerated demand for similar skills on large scale housing projects made necessary by national production and protection plans.

### Hard-Rock Miners Sought

Most acute of the labor demands in sight is for experienced hard-rock miners for the metal producing areas. Addition of 1,000 men in that industry is sought in the next 90 days. Employment of that many additional miners will call for corresponding increases in ore-processing operations, and in turn will throw new requirements upon all avenues of trade and commerce.

### February Demand Above Normal

Labor demand in February resulted in 1,830 job placements, 200 more than in February a year ago but still the lowest total for any month in the year period. Most of these placements were made in wholesale and retail trade, agriculture, mining, contract construction, manufacturing, and service industries.

### Hiring at Hungry Horse Dam Soon

Recall of 150 laborers, 50 carpenters, and 75 other workmen at mid-March is expected at Hungry Horse dam, on the Flathead river, swelling to about 1,000 the crew employed on that project. In April the process of re-employment is expected to require another 800. Adequate labor supply for these needs is in the region or on call for return to jobs they left when winter began. Present operations center about power house construction, electrical installations, grouting, and the attendant forces of the reclamation bureau.

The April increase in force will take up the pouring of cement, halted during winter because of adverse temperature conditions. Crews for resumption of clearing operations within the reservoir area, and for road construction about the rim of the reservoir, will be re-formed as weather conditions permit, probably in May.

### Canyon Ferry Resumes In March

Moderate increases in working force were made at Canyon Ferry dam near Helena during February. At the close of the month about 165 men were employed, one-third of the expected peak force. Mess hall and transportation facilities are expected to be re-opened March 17, when hiring for the spring campaign will begin. Much of this hiring, as was true during February also, will be in the nature of call-backs.

Pouring of cement is the principal activity on the program for 1952, and temperatures below 20 degrees prohibit open cement work, hence the resumption of full-scale operations on the dam awaits a more moderate level of weather. Winter employment has been engaged in tunnel and shaft excavation, clearing of the reservoir site, and preparations for extending the dam base over the section previously occupied by river diversion flumes.

### Increased Crews on Highways

Highway contractors had 335 men employed on state projects in February, 100 more than the preceding month and 200 more than in February of 1951. Maintenance work on the state system of highways

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# Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary March 1

**ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg**— (125 jobseekers; 73 men, 52 women) Building of 150 new housing project units is in prospect, to begin in March. Other building and road construction programs are ready to hire crews as weather conditions moderate enough to permit outdoor work. Very light turnover at smelter during February.

**BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge** — (815 jobseekers; 681 men, 134 women; 151 men, 25 women, over 50) Weather hinders resumption of outside work on construction of buildings and highways. Demand expected to develop latter half of March. Fewer unemployed than year ago, due to presence then of imported construction crews awaiting resumption of unfinished contracts. Coal mine employment declines, due to lack of orders and unstable demand for future deliveries.

**BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident** — (231 jobseekers: 177 men, 54 women) Employers are selecting key men for crews to be expanded when weather permits resumption of seasonal employment. Demand for construction men and carpenters will be felt about middle of March. Agricultural hiring will begin about same time and continue to expand through April, some orders already on file.

**BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall**—(526 jobseekers; 325 men, 201 women) No major construction in progress at present, a seasonal condition. Mine employment steady through February, with usual out-migration to farms developing as the month ended. This is an annual occurrence, involving shift of several hundred miners to the farms in the spring and back to the mines in the fall. Mine recruitment problem during next four months intensified by this loss and the need for net increase in miner force. Labor demand in trade and service is at low ebb.

**CUT BANK** — (223 jobseekers; 174 men, 49 women) Included in jobseeker list are 89 Indians. All locally-used skills and vocations are represented in present labor supply. Construction work resumed in February was halted again by severe weather at end of the month. Oil field employment will resume during March; construction projects will await settled weather. New building projects of uncertain extent will be launched at nearby government installations.

**DILLON** — (84 jobseekers; 54 men, 30 women) Labor demand slight through February, a seasonal characteristic. Ten layoffs reported in trade and service. Line crew of 15 engaged on telephone construction. Farmers are hiring feeders and livestock tenders for the spring season. Construction program will become active late in March.

**FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham** — (59 jobseekers; 43 men, 16 women) Farm activities are at a minimum, but placing of orders for experienced hands has begun. All types of construction work curtailed by weather conditions, seasonal. Six hires in oil drilling crews. Retail trade hiring only for replacement.

**FORT BENTON** — (34 jobseekers; 25 men, 9 women) Construction and repair work provided limited flow of jobs in February, will expand in March and April. Layoffs in retail trade and cafes contribute to local surplus but shortage is expected to develop in April and May.

**GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim** — (229 jobseekers 168 men, 61 women; 45 men, 10 women, over 45) Construction work is at normal winter standstill. Prospect of heavy building and repair activity opening in spring. Road improvement to Opheim will be resumed in March if weather permits. Fort Peck project has no construction in progress, crew is at minimum for maintenance and operation.

**GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux** — (36 jobseekers; 27 men, 9 women) Outside activity slowed down all through February owing to adverse weather. Oil exploration active, new supply firm has moved in. Farmers inquiring for help to start in March or April.

**GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford** — (1,115 jobseekers; 831 men, 284 women; 352 men, 140 women, over 40) New building contracts at air base uncertain until July, present projects continuing. Housing program of 134 units for city area to be begun as weather permits. Labor demand is light in all industries and occupations except that auto body mechanics and stenographers are scarce.

**HAMILTON, Stevensville** — (388 jobseekers; 304 men, 84 women) Soft roads halted timber hauling and logging operations were curtailed through February. Building construction is resuming. Unemployment is 200 below that of year ago, result of out-migration rather than more jobs. Labor supply ample for spring season.

**HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem** — (294 jobseekers 241 men, 53 women) Severe winter weather curtailed outside jobs on a normal seasonal pattern, resumption of highway and building construction awaits improved weather conditions.

**HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison** — (534 jobseekers; 437 men, 97 women) Hiring for construction projects assumed lively proportions during favorable weather intervals in February. Canyon Ferry increased its winter crew by 50, to 165 total, with the major demand there to develop after March 15 and as rapidly as weather conditions permit concrete operations. Much of the winter re-employment has been in the form of call-backs of old employees. Metal mining presents a continuing demand for qualified workers. A phosphate mine opened in February, employing five men.

**KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish** — (1,809 jobseekers; 1,472 men, 337 women) Nearly all unemployment in this area is seasonal, it is about equal to that of a year ago and is substantially less than that of two years ago. Construction work, logging, lumbering, retail trade, and the service industries are employing smaller crews than at the height of the busy season in summer and fall. Several of the larger lumber outfits expanded their working forces during February, followed by a temporary setback occasioned by unfavorable weather. Employment at the Hungry Horse project is 1,800 below its peak of last season. About 800 re-hires are expected there by April 1. Present labor supply appears about equal to the demands that will arise during the next 90 days.

**LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett**—(286 jobseekers; 225 men, 61 women) Weather hampered all outside activity during February. Work is to resume in March or April on the state home for aged persons, a large garage, and highway improvements. Demand for farm labor is beginning to be felt. Supply adequate for the present.

**LIBBY, Eureka** — (181 jobseekers; 144 men, 37 women) No labor demand at present; supply is increasing due to winter break-up of roads and annual mechanical repair season for lumber mills. On normal pattern the current surplus will be absorbed in April, when most seasonal activities resume.

**LIVINGSTON, Big Timber** — (474 jobseekers; 318 men, 156 women) Contract construction is stalemated by weather conditions on annual pattern, except that railroad tunnel is continuing with 23 men. Road surfacing job will start in May. Pulpwood shipping from Jardine halted by bad roads. Hiring for early season at the park has begun, main demand expected in 90 days. Farm demand just beginning, will reach crest in April.

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# Shrinkage in Number of Job Applicants

(Continued from Page 1)

used 737 men in February, an increase of ten from January and of 67 from a year ago.

Work is in progress on 62 miles of road construction, is ready to resume in March and April on 173 miles of partially completed contracts and to start on 46 miles of new contracts. Seven bridges are under construction, six are suspended because of weather and four are yet to start. Four railroad passes are under contract, two of them partially completed.

**Unemployment Claim Volume Low**

Insured unemployment soared to its season peak during the last week of February, with 7,900 claims received. This was more than 600 below the peak in 1951, and 7,600 short of the all-time record tabulated in 1950. The flurry subsided with more open weather during the first week in March, recording 6,939. The claim volume since July 1 has been lower, with two brief-period exceptions, than during any previous postwar year.

Montana workers seeking jobs in other states during their layoff periods have fared no better than those remaining at home. Claims from about 1,000 such workers have been forwarded to this state for processing each week of February and March, approximately the same number as a year ago. Many of these are seasonal workers who will be recalled to jobs here as spring opens.

## FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1949 | 137.1 | 135.5 | 137.7 | 144.0 | 147.3 | 151.0 | 150.0 | 150.1 | 149.8 | 148.2 | 146.1 | 143.3 | 145.0 |
| 1950 | 133.2 | 132.2 | 135.2 | 142.1 | 147.3 | 153.6 | 154.4 | 155.9 | 156.8 | 154.5 | 152.6 | 149.9 | 147.3 |
| 1951 | 144.7 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 148.5 | 151.3 | 154.4 | 154.7 | 155.6 | 153.9 | 152.6 | 149.8 | 148.4 | 150.0 |
| 1952 | 143.2 | 142.7 | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Less Than Usual Decline In February Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

**Armament Program Has Effect**

These changes in total employment from a year ago furnish a clue to economic reactions in the changing national pattern. Two specific decreases—in production of building materials and in construction of buildings—are an outcome of the increasing emphasis upon armament production and de-emphasis of all but essential commercial building operations in the nation and the state.

**Hourly Earnings Higher**

Average hourly earnings in all industries reporting in January were higher than those of a year ago, and in all but two instances were equal to or greater than those prevailing for the previous month. Food processing and other non-durable goods manufacturing averaged higher hourly rates due to seasonal reductions of force from the lower wage brackets. Average number of hours worked per week ranged higher in metal mining, food processing, utilities and communications, resulting in slightly increased average weekly earnings.

# Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

**MALTA** — (116 jobseekers; 87 men, 29 women) Employment at low ebb, especially in construction and retail trade. Farm orders for workers being filed in advance. Hiring in March will use local supply.

**MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry** — (176 jobseekers; 137 men, 39 women; 25 men, 8 women, over 50) Job openings are at seasonal low, some trade hiring has begun. Paving, installation of water mains, building residences and commercial buildings all await favorable weather in March or April. Farm hiring earlier than normal.

**MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior** —(1,106 jobseekers; 891 men, 215 women) Two logging camps are re-opening; retail trade is expanding sales forces; road project is using 80 men and expects to complete it before June. Road building preliminary to new match factory at Superior is employing a small crew. The enterprise will require 125 men when open weather permits it to get under way.

**POLSON** — (387 jobseekers; 335 men, 52 women) Preliminary work on additional unit at power plant begun. Supervisory and office force brought in from other stations. Labor and skills to be hired will open employment to qualified Indian applicants under agreement for jobs on Indian land.

**SHELBY, Chester, Conrad** — (189 jobseekers; 152 men, 37 women) No employment in construction during February. Building in several cities in the area, roads and bridges, and street improvement will be resuming in late March or early April. Present supply adequate at start, but not for whole season. Shortage of farm help is suggested in early hiring by farmers.

**SIDNEY** — (364 jobseekers; 343 men, 21 women) Clerical help in demand, all other occupational categories in surplus. Road and building construction will resume in early April, demand expected to develop late in March. Beet farm needs will require importation.

## ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

| INDUSTRY | EMPLOYMENT | | | Net Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1952 (2) | Jan. 1952 (3) | Feb. 1951 | Jan. 52 to Feb. 52 | Feb. 51 to Feb. 52 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES | 142,700 | 143,200 | 143,000 | —500 | —300 |
| Manufacturing | 16,500 | 16,600 | 17,300 | —100 | —800 |
| Durable goods | 9,500 | 9,700 | 10,500 | —200 | —1,000 |
| Lumber and timber products | 5,200 | 5,200 | 5,700 | 0 | —500 |
| Primary metals | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,800 | —100 | —200 |
| Other (4) | 700 | 800 | 1,000 | —100 | —300 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,000 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 100 | 200 |
| Food and kindred products | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,800 | 0 | 100 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 100 | 100 |
| Other (5) | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mining | 10,900 | 11,000 | 11,200 | —100 | —300 |
| Metal mining | 8,500 | 8,600 | 8,800 | —100 | —300 |
| Bituminous and soft coal mining | 800 | 800 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| Petroleum-natural gas production | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 500 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Contract construction | 7,000 | 6,700 | 7,400 | 300 | —400 |
| Contractors, building construction | 2,500 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 100 | —500 |
| Contractors, other than building | 1,800 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 200 | 100 |
| Contractors, special trade | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Transportation and utilities | 22,200 | 22,300 | 21,700 | —100 | 500 |
| Interstate railroads | 13,800 | 13,800 | 13,700 | 0 | 100 |
| Transportation except railroads | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,100 | 0 | 100 |
| Utilities including communication | 5,200 | 5,300 | 4,900 | —100 | 300 |
| Trade | 35,700 | 35,900 | 35,400 | —200 | 300 |
| Wholesale trade | 7,800 | 7,900 | 7,600 | —100 | 200 |
| Retail trade | 27,900 | 28,000 | 27,800 | —100 | 100 |
| General merchandise and apparel | 5,800 | 5,900 | 5,700 | —100 | 100 |
| Food stores | 4,100 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 0 | 200 |
| Eating and drinking establishments | 7,500 | 7,400 | 7,200 | 100 | 300 |
| Automotive and filling stations | 4,900 | 5,000 | 4,800 | —100 | 100 |
| Retail trade not elsewhere classified | 5,600 | 5,600 | 6,200 | 0 | —600 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,000 | 0 | 200 |
| Services and miscellaneous | 18,500 | 18,700 | 18,600 | —200 | —100 |
| Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc. | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,400 | 0 | 300 |
| Personal services | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (6) | 13,400 | 13,600 | 13,800 | —200 | —400 |
| Government | 27,700 | 27,800 | 27,400 | —100 | 300 |
| Great Falls Area (Cascade County) | 13,700 | 13,700 | 13,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Selected Industries | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,800 | —100 | —100 |
| Transportation and utilities | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 0 | 100 |
| Trade | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Services and miscellaneous (7) | 3,100 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 100 | 0 |

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 563 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 915 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

**THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs**—(224 jobseekers; 190 men, 34 women) Lumber employment declined in late February, due to closing one mill for 30 days for repairs, idling 65, and shutdown of a 22-man logging outfit because of inaccessibility of timber during late winter and early spring. Construction operations to resume in March and April. Supply adequate.

**WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey** — (131 jobseekers; 106 men, 25 women) Construction of commercial buildings, homes, roads, bridges, and an electric line to be begun as soon as weather permits, probably April. Retail trade and service are at low employment ebb, will strengthen their forces as summer approaches. A shortage of clerks and restaurant help is anticipated.

## COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN FEBRUARY 1952 AND FEBRUARY 1951

| Employment Service Office | New Job Applicants | | | | Jobseekers in File | | | | Job Placements | | | | Employer Visits | | Job Openings | | U. I. Claims Week 3-8 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1952 | | Feb. 1951 | | Feb. 1952 | | Feb. 1951 | | Feb. 1952 | | Feb. 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | Tot. | Vet. | 1952 | 1951 | 1952 | 1951 | 1952 | 1951 |
| Anaconda | 86 | 16 | 82 | 20 | 125 | 22 | 163 | 32 | 51 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 41 | 20 | 48 | 46 | 96 | 111 |
| Billings | 340 | 106 | 349 | 96 | 815 | 236 | 1,685 | 428 | 210 | 61 | 187 | 44 | 166 | 163 | 255 | 222 | 653 | 885 |
| Bozeman | 112 | 47 | 192 | 68 | 231 | 85 | 275 | 71 | 154 | 62 | 149 | 68 | 120 | 110 | 164 | 157 | 168 | 183 |
| Butte | 162 | 11 | 180 | 20 | 526 | 35 | 582 | 58 | 217 | 42 | 256 | 88 | 217 | 108 | 344 | 365 | 428 | 461 |
| Cut Bank | 54 | 10 | 53 | 18 | 223 | 47 | 231 | 55 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 7 | 42 | 40 | 21 | 24 | 199 | 199 |
| Dillon | 55 | 15 | 61 | 21 | 84 | 25 | 95 | 25 | 30 | 12 | 42 | 5 | 53 | 22 | 23 | 15 | 48 | 50 |
| Forsyth | 39 | 13 | 49 | 11 | 59 | 14 | 87 | 19 | 20 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 28 | 38 | 18 | 16 | 45 | 54 |
| Fort Benton | 19 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 34 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 42 | 38 | 10 | 17 | 23 | 35 |
| Glasgow | 79 | 24 | 112 | 32 | 229 | 68 | 403 | 107 | 61 | 28 | 47 | 12 | 78 | 40 | 57 | 56 | 102 | 163 |
| Glendive | 96 | 26 | 52 | 17 | 36 | 6 | 136 | 42 | 65 | 30 | 19 | 2 | 45 | 51 | 65 | 23 | 41 | 82 |
| Great Falls | 296 | 91 | 296 | 92 | 1,115 | 326 | 1,312 | 314 | 127 | 37 | 123 | 34 | 160 | 123 | 169 | 144 | 886 | 894 |
| Hamilton | 41 | 11 | 39 | 4 | 388 | 107 | 589 | 158 | 30 | 6 | 28 | 7 | 49 | 62 | 18 | 28 | 183 | 261 |
| Havre | 109 | 24 | 124 | 30 | 294 | 91 | 411 | 135 | 37 | 16 | 50 | 19 | 129 | 78 | 23 | 54 | 152 | 221 |
| Helena | 298 | 170 | 223 | 70 | 534 | 190 | 592 | 180 | 192 | 81 | 153 | 54 | 89 | 159 | 221 | 219 | 366 | 385 |
| Kalispell | 192 | 48 | 277 | 63 | 1,809 | 554 | 1,934 | 555 | 64 | 20 | 70 | 23 | 59 | 117 | 100 | 134 | 1,354 | 1,657 |
| Lewistown | 137 | 31 | 65 | 17 | 286 | 58 | 291 | 82 | 44 | 15 | 23 | 9 | 86 | 89 | 45 | 30 | 188 | 174 |
| Libby | 29 | 11 | 28 | 5 | 181 | 49 | 180 | 41 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 9 | 127 | 142 |
| Livingston | 148 | 23 | 214 | 58 | 474 | 92 | 349 | 81 | 87 | 20 | 98 | 41 | 85 | 56 | 71 | 86 | 185 | 146 |
| Malta | 23 | 4 | 39 | 6 | 116 | 30 | 165 | 34 | 23 | 9 | 30 | 11 | 65 | 42 | 30 | 30 | 91 | 106 |
| Miles City | 102 | 34 | 85 | 34 | 176 | 51 | 284 | 98 | 82 | 28 | 49 | 17 | 66 | 59 | 66 | 48 | 107 | 211 |
| Missoula | 156 | 49 | 201 | 60 | 1,106 | 268 | 1,082 | 300 | 123 | 25 | 87 | 20 | 74 | 112 | 129 | 75 | 614 | 702 |
| Polson | 89 | 11 | 41 | 2 | 387 | 117 | 385 | 85 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 29 | 21 | 29 | 11 | 292 | 308 |
| Shelby | 63 | 22 | 65 | 20 | 189 | 54 | 214 | 65 | 38 | 8 | 49 | 13 | 89 | 67 | 43 | 68 | 99 | 109 |
| Sidney | 73 | 17 | 60 | 14 | 364 | 78 | 397 | 99 | 54 | 10 | 53 | 11 | 52 | 93 | 52 | 34 | 172 | 244 |
| Thomp. Falls | 35 | 7 | 38 | 12 | 224 | 31 | 263 | 57 | 16 | 7 | 25 | 11 | 28 | 16 | 20 | 26 | 194 | 201 |
| Wolf Point | 48 | 14 | 41 | 8 | 131 | 35 | 197 | 59 | 37 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 48 | 24 | 35 | 17 | 126 | 152 |
| *Tchr. Plcmt. | .... | .... | 36 | 15 | 253 | 136 | 132 | 60 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 97 | 42 | .... | .... |
| TOTALS | 2,881 | 840 | 2,987 | 806 | 10,389 | 2,812 | 12,336 | 3,187 | 1,830 | 566 | 1,638 | 525 | 1,948 | 1,769 | 2,157 | 1,954 | 6,939 | 8,136 |

*Not included in totals in 1951.

## AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

| INDUSTRY | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1952 | Dec. 1951 | Jan. 1951 | Jan. 1952 | Dec. 1951 | Jan. 1951 | Jan. 1952 | Dec. 1951 | Jan. 1951 |
| **All Manufacturing** | **$78.55** | **$77.84** | **$72.72** | **42.9** | **43.4** | **42.8** | **$1.83** | **$1.79** | **$1.70** |
| Durable goods | 81.50 | 83.13 | 78.44 | 43.9 | 44.5 | 45.2 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.74 |
| Primary metals | 82.68 | 83.19 | 73.86 | 44.8 | 45.6 | 44.2 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.67 |
| Nondurable goods | 73.48 | 70.97 | 64.49 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 39.4 | 1.78 | 1.72 | 1.64 |
| Food and kindred products | 63.36 | 60.10 | 55.96 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 1.51 | 1.47 | 1.38 |
| **All Mining** | **87.38** | **87.30** | **77.51** | **43.2** | **43.1** | **42.1** | **2.03** | **2.03** | **1.84** |
| Metal mining | 87.66 | 85.61 | 76.04 | 44.7 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.77 |
| **Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)** | **70.32** | **68.42** | **64.03** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Transportation (except railrds.) | 79.66 | 76.41 | 70.65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utilities and communication | 63.40 | 62.50 | 58.67 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 1.57 | 1.60 | 1.51 |

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